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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1965

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

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Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

May, 1966.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting the Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the sanitary circumstances of the area for the year 1965, it is gratifying to note that progress appears to have been consistently maintained in practically every aspect of the work. Improved all round statistics have now become a constant feature of these reports, and even a slightly unsatisfactory figure is a matter of concern until the cause of such a figure has been ascertained and analysed. Under such circumstances, it is most important to see that complacency does not creep in, and it is necessary to be constantly on the watch for any deviation from the normal. Whilst the day-to-day procedure of the Department is mostly of a routine nature, and is dealt with accordingly, nevertheless there are the many individual problems which frequently present themselves, requiring a tactful approach, and on occasions, some degree of ingenuity, in obtaining their solution. Much of this work dealing with the problems of individuals is, by its very nature, confidential, and every effort is made to keep it as such. However, it has always been our policy to provide the best available advice and help relative to the situation and all the resources of the Department are always at the disposal of the citizens in this respect. In this manner, it is hoped to bring some relief to at least a few individuals from the stress and strain of modern living, remembering the importance of the Latin quotation "Mens sana in corpore sano".

The upward trend in the population figure continues and according to the Registrar-General estimate for the mid-year 1965, the population of the City was 30,490 persons, an increase of 170 over the figure for the previous year. Whilst that increase is very much less than that recorded in 1964, it nevertheless indicates that the upward trend which has been so significant in the immediate past years is still being maintained.

The figures relating to the number of persons unemployed at the end of the year show a slight decrease on those of the previous year. Significantly those in the "45 and over" age group constituted almost 50% of the total number unemployed, this group being comprised of no less than 64 males in comparison with 7 females. In reviewing these figures it would appear that they form what has been termed the hard core of unemployment, and any further reduction of that number can only be considered as being slight.

The provision of new housing accommodation has fallen short of that provided in previous years, there being only 42 extra units of accommodation built by the Corporation and 90 provided by private enterprise. In addition to new properties completed during the year there were 45 units provided by conversion of existing properties. In all 177 new units became available - a reduction of 18 units on the year 1964 which had already shown a considerable reduction on the figures of the previous year. A further 43 houses were either demolished or closed as being considered unfit for human habitation, this leaving a net increase of only 134 units - approximately the same as for 1964. As a result therefore, of this restricted building programme, it is not surprising to find that the number of applicants for housing accommodation registered with the Housing Department had risen during the year to 946 - an increase of 106 applications. From these figures it is apparent that renewed measures are necessary to stimulate both local authority and private enterprise building to fresh endeavours, otherwise we shall quickly lapse back into our previous dilemma of bad housing with associated ill health.

There were 428 registered live births - 229 males and 199 females - in the City area during the year. These figures show a reduction on those of 1964 and afford an annual birth rate of 14.6 per thousand of the population, this compares with a figure of 18.0 per thousand for England and Wales, a figure which is also showing a slight reduction. In contrast, however, there has been a marked decrease in the infant mortality rate, falling from 19.35 to 14.02 deaths per thousand live births in 1965 and comparing most favourably with the national rate of 19.0 per thousand. There was a total of six infant deaths under the age of one year, three of which occurred during the first week of life, and one during the first four weeks. The Still Birth Rate shows an increase from 12.7 per thousand to 20.59 per thousand live and still births, resulting from an increase of from 6 to 9 in actual deaths. There were thirty-six illegitimate babies born in the City during the year - a figure which seems to have shown little change over recent years having risen rather abruptly from 23 in 1962 to an almost constant level over the past three years. Expressed as a percentage of live births, this gives a figure of 8.41%. The early Neo-Natal, Neonatal, and the Perinatal Mortality Rates show little variation, accounted for to some extent by the relatively small numbers involved. Once again it is gratifying to report that there was no death in the area attributed to maternal causes during the year.

There were 362 deaths registered in the City area during the year, this number comprised of 170 males and 192 females. The corrected death rate figure was 9.30 per thousand of the population - a slightly higher figure than last year, when it will be recalled that it was possible to report the lowest death rate figure ever recorded in the City. The figure of 9.3 per thousand of the population also compares most favourably with that of 11.5 per thousand for England and Wales. The latter figure also showing a slight increase over that of the year 1964. Once again Coronary Disease and associated conditions account for approximately 38%

of the deaths notified in the City whilst deaths from cancer in all its forms takes second place being responsible cause for approximately 21% and now just exceeding vascular disease of the nervous system which is the attributed cause in 20% of deaths. Into these three groups it is possible to assign practically 80% of the deaths registered during the year. Examining the figures from the standpoint of age distribution it is interesting to note that there were only nineteen or 5.2% of deaths occurring under the age of 45 years and amongst these figures are included six children who died under the age of one year. Whilst it is possible to report some decline in the number of deaths from cancer of the breast, stomach and uterus, the figures for cancer of the lung and other malignant neoplasms show a considerable increase. Indeed, it can be said that deaths from lung cancer are the highest that have ever been recorded in these reports. The majority of deaths resulting from this disease occur in the 55 - 75 age group. Only one death is recorded from tuberculosis and that is in an individual in the 'over 75' age group. No deaths were attributable to the other infectious illnesses. Deaths from bronchitis also show some increase, as do those from nephritis. In addition there were four deaths as a result of suicide, a rather surprising figure considering there were no such deaths during the previous year. Finally motor vehicle accidents continue to take their toll, and once again three lives were lost during the year resulting from these unfortunate occurrences.

The incidence of infectious disease, excluding tuberculosis, as ascertained from the notifications received was not noteworthy. The regular biennial outbreak of measles constituting the main bulk of the notifications. It is rather interesting to note that out of approximately 553 cases of measles notified, it was only considered necessary to admit three cases to the Victoria Hospital, usually because of some associated complication. Of the other notifiable diseases little is required to be said, as the numbers notified barely justifies their mention. In conjunction with the Chest Clinic it was possible to undertake a complete overhaul of the Tuberculosis Register during the year and as a result it was possible to remove no less than fifty persons who had left the City since they were originally notified. Further, with early diagnosis, and the use of modern drugs and surgery it is noteworthy that no less than seventeen persons were considered to have been cured of this illness during the year. To many who remember the toll of this disease associated very often with long periods of sorrow and anguish waiting for the inevitable, both for the patient and his friends, this is certainly an achievement of the highest order. Returning to the available figures there would appear to be little doubt but that the incidence of this disease in Winchester has seldom, if ever, been lower. In the circumstances, it would be remiss of me, not to pay tribute to the excellent work done by the team of the mobile x-ray unit under the supervision of Dr. Moore. The unit continued to make monthly visits to the City and the number of citizens availing themselves of the facilities offered continues to be maintained at a satisfactory figure.

The vexed question of whether or not to add sodium fluoride to the public water supply was not considered by the Council during the year under review. Whilst it is appreciated that there are many difficulties involved such as the actual responsibility for fluoridation resting with the Local Health Authority, the lack of agreement amongst authorities who are subject to a common supply, as to the desirability of fluoridation, nevertheless, it is deplorable that a procedure which is now approved by many Governments and Local Authorities as well as by the World Health Authority under the auspices of the United Nations should be held up by administrative tangles, irrespective of any individual objections.

The work of the Public Health Inspectors is elaborated in full detail in that portion of the report supplied by Mr. E. Seymour, Chief Public Health Inspector. The time of the Inspectors was in the main occupied with inspection duties in the slaughterhouse. There was a large increase in the total number of animals slaughtered, an increase of approximately 13,500 animals. Responsibility for the increase was wholly accounted for by increase in the number of sheep and pigs slaughtered. The increased weight of carcase and offal inspected amounted to 575 tons. The other and more routine duties of the Inspectors have been carried out in an efficient manner and, it is hoped, to the satisfaction of all concerned. These duties, frequently of a difficult nature requiring a considered and tactful approach and it is of interest that very rarely indeed is any complaint received that any of the Inspectors has been too officious or unduly interfering in the discharge of his duty. A good relationship has thus been established with the public generally, whose ready co-operation and assistance is at all times forthcoming and is accordingly acknowledged.

In conclusion I would wish to express to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Hutchins and members of the Public Health Committee my sincere thanks for their helpful assistance and co-operation throughout the year. Further to Dr. M. Hughes of the Public Health Laboratory Service and his staff, to the Officers of the Corporation and to the staff of the Health Department I would express my appreciation for their willingness to assist wherever possible and for the keen interest they have shown at all times in the work.

ROBT. A. GOOD.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor
Chairman
Vice-Chairman

=

=

=

Alderman Bones
Councillor Hutchins
Councillor Bromfield

Alderman Taylor
Councillor Keates
Councillor Weston

Councillor Neate
Councillor Croft
Councillor Mrs. Baron

A - STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough

3,888 acres.

Population

Census 1931 - 23,523
Census 1961 - Preliminary
Report -
28,643.

Registrar General's
Estimate of Home Population
mid 1965 - 30,480.

Number of Inhabited Houses

(on 31st March 1966 from
figures supplied by the
City Treasurer) - 8,819.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1965.

£1,559,527

Net penny rate product, 1965-66.

£6,377. 5s. 1d.

Social Conditions.

In addition to a number of
light industries operating
in the City, there has been
an increasing development
at the Winnall Trading Estate.
Apart from transport and dis-
tributive services, the
principle industries are
Engineering and Food Pro-
cessing.

It is estimated that there are
167 premises that come within
the definition "Factory" in
Winchester.

Unemployed

Unemployment registered at the 11th January, 1966.

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
96	33	129

I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment.

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 10th January, 1966.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>(Including Disabled)</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	9	(1)	6	(-)	15
20-24	8	(-)	3	(-)	11
25-29	4	(-)	4	(-)	8
30-34	5	(-)	1	(-)	6
35-39	7	(-)	3	(-)	10
40-44	5	(2)	2	(1)	7
45-49	3	(1)	3	(1)	6
50-54	7	(3)	1	(-)	8
55-59	9	(2)	2	(-)	11
60-64	33	(6)	-	(-)	33
65 & over	-	(-)	-	(-)	-
Totals:	90	15	25	2	115

In addition there were 2 disabled men needing sheltered employment.

B -

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	428	229	199
Legitimate	392	205	187
Illegitimate	36	24	12

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 1.04) - - 14.60

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births - 8.41%

Still Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	9	5	4
Legitimate	9	5	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births

20.59

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	362	170	192

Death Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.79) 9.31

<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	437	234	203
Legitimate	401	210	191
Illegitimate	36	24	12

<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-			
Total Registered	6	4	2
Legitimate	6	4	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	14.02
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	15.31
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	0.0
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.35
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.45
Perinatal Mortality Rate Per 1,000 Live and Still Births	27.46

Maternal Deaths - nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births 0.0

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1965.

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under on year 4
Winchester U.D.	14.6	20.6	9.3	14.0
England and Wales	18.0	15.7	11.5	19.0

NOTE:

- 1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population
- 2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
- 4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1965.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Prematurity	2				2						2		2
Congenital Malformations				1	1							1	1
Other causes	1				1				2	2	2	1	3
	3			1	4				2	2	4	2	6

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1965

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.											
	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks & under 1 yr.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	TOTALS
											and over 75	Male Fem.
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory												
2 Tuberculosis, Other	1										1	1
3 Syphilitic Disease												
4 Diphtheria												
5 Whooping Cough												
6 Meningococcal Infections												
7 Acute Poliomyelitis												
8 Measles												
9 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2					1	1					2
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	8							1	1	3	3	6
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	16							1	7	6	2	10
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	5							2		3		5
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	1										1	1
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	43					1		6	9	11	16	16
15 Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1									1		1
16 Diabetes	4								2	1	1	3
17 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	63								5	11	47	35
18 Coronary Disease, Angina	65						1		11	20	33	34
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease	10								3	2	5	2
20 Other Heart Disease	55				1				2	8	44	11
21 Other Circulatory Disease	9							1	3	1	4	1
22 Influenza												8
23 Pneumonia	10						1		1	2	6	6
24 Bronchitis	16						1	1	3	5	6	12
25 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	6					1		2	1	2		6
26 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2									2		2
27 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3		1						1	1	1	1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis	4				1			1		1	1	2
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate	2										2	2
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion												
31 Congenital Malformations	2	1							1			2
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	21	3	1						6	4	7	13
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents	3				1			1			1	1
34 All other Accidents	5										4	1
35 Suicide	4									1	1	3
36 Homicide and Operations of War	1											1
	362	4	2	1	3	4	5	15	57	79	183	170
												192

C - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

R. W. ANDREWS Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma
R.S.I. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

N. THOMPSON Cert. Public Health Inspectors Exam. Joint Board; Diploma
R.S.H. for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

N. MASON Cert. Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board. H.N. Cert in
Building, Diploma R.S.H. for the Inspection of Meat and
other Foods.

Student Public Health Inspector

P. BULLEN

Rodent Officers

J. PARSONS
R. NEWMAN

Chief Clerk

MISS P. SMITH

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors:

MISS E.K. WILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS P.M. GILLET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS J.M. BARRITT, S.R.N., H.V.

MISS G.K. BURNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (from 1.4.65.)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

MISS M.F. WHEELER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Midwife:

MRS. E.M. BUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses:

MISS M. FRICKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife)

MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners' Practice

MRS. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

District Nurses and Midwives attached to Dr. Swift & Partners' Practice

MRS. D.E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

MISS J.H.L. SHAVE, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife (to 8.10.65)

MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N. - District Nurse.

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N. - District Nurse (part-time).

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriology

Public Health Laboratory Service
Royal Hampshire County Hospital
Director - Dr. M.H. Hughes.

Chemical Analysis

Southampton Borough Analyst,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, Southampton.
Public Analyst - Mr. R. Watridge.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Depot,
Queen's Road,
Winchester.
(Tel: 2536)

Clinic Treatment Centres

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (a) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Friday in each week, 2 p.m.
at the Health Department. |
| (b) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | The first and third Tuesday each
month at 2 p.m. in the Mission
Hall, Stanmore Lane. |
| (c) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | The second and fourth Monday each
month at 2 p.m. in the Weeke
Community Centre. |
| (d) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Each Monday and Wednesday at St.
Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is in attendance.
This Clinic is primarily for the use
of patients registered with the
Doctors concerned. |
| (e) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | Each Tuesday at Dr. Gibson and
Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is also in
attendance. The Clinic is primarily
for the use of patients registered
with the Doctors concerned. |
| (f) <u>INFANT WELFARE CENTRE</u> | The second and fourth Tuesday each
month in the Winnall Community
Centre. |
| (g) <u>SCHOOL CLINIC</u> | Each Tuesday morning at the Health
Department. |
| (h) <u>IMMUNISATION CLINIC</u> | The inoculations of pre-school
children against Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough and Tetanus is
carried out at the Child Welfare
Centres. Diphtheria immunisation
is also carried out at the schools. |

(i) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The first Friday each month at the Royal Hants. County Hospital by appointment.

(j) SPEECH CLINIC

Monday and Friday each week by appointment at the County Health Department, The Castle.

(k) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC

Each Wednesday (10 a.m. old patients, 2.30 p.m. new patients), Thursday 9.30 a.m. (by appointment) at the Royal Hants. County Hospital, Thursday 1.30 p.m. A.P. Refills at Royal Hants. County Hospital.

Old People's Welfare

(1) CHIROPODY CLINIC

Held each 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday and any Tuesday; appointments being arranged through the British Red Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

HOSPITALS

(i)

St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic Sick) 201 beds.

(ii)

Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious diseases) 42 beds.

(iii)

Royal Hants. County Hospital - Medical, Surgical and Children 319 beds. Maternity - 61 beds.

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

(i) Major:

The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.

(ii) Remedial:

By appointment at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Winchester City cases once per month by appointment, at the County Health Department, The Castle. At Health Department, The Square from April 1965.

(c) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hants. County Hospital.

(d) V.D. CLINIC

At Royal Hants. County Hospital
Saturdays at 10.30 a.m. - males
Mondays at 2.30 p.m. - females.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.S.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam Joint Board; R.S.H. Cert for Inspection Meat & other Foods; Prizeman Northern Counties Sanitary Asso'n; Liverpool University Sanitary Science Cert; Engineers Cert, of Competency, Board of Trade; Assoc Members Cert, Inst Public Health Engineers; City & Guilds London Inst, Cert, Fuel Economy & Smoke Abatement; Advanced Diploma, Royal Inst. Public Health & Hygiene.

Public Health Department,
4/6 The Square,
Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting for the 18th time, the Annual Report on the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspector's section of the Health Department.

In submitting this report, it is interesting to comment on the fact that while the variety of interest continues with many problems to be dealt with, the highlight of the year was probably a decision to carry out a pilot scheme in connection with the Council's first Improvement Area for the compulsory repair and improvement of houses.

From the limited experience already gained under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, it is clear that there will be much extra work involved for some years to come. The investigation of accidents is of course, a new departure so far as our duties are concerned! Considerable interest was displayed in the general requirements of the Act and there was an almost embarrassing spate of regulations, circulars and explanatory leaflets from Ministry sources. From the number of applications for copies of the Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour, it would appear that the eyes of many people are on us to see how well we are enforcing the Act.

Despite the guidance given in the Ministry Advisory Memorandum relative to chimney height, based on specialised knowledge; there was a conflict of interest apparent in relation to architecture, planning and engineering and it was not always easy to resolve differences of opinion in respect of appropriate heights of chimneys. Surely the efficient dispersal of effluent and effective safeguarding of health is more important than mere aesthetic appearance.

In the realm of meat inspection, it can be said that the Winnall Abattoir continued to operate actively throughout the year, throughput being the highest on record. Nevertheless, apart from the Xmas trade and the 'odd occasion', it was possible to avoid week-end and late evening slaughtering. For this we are indebted to the management and staff of the abattoir who co-operated well throughout the year. Tuberculosis in food animals has now reached a low limit in animals slaughtered for food, and the general quality of the meat available continues to be very good.

Sampling of food gave little cause for concern, standards being good while milk supply continued to show excellent results, both in quality and heat treatment tests. In the range of food hygiene, many talks and lectures were given to organised bodies and associations interested in Public Health, Food Hygiene and Food Handling.

Noise measurement continues, for noise complaints are inevitable nowadays and noise measuring instruments are proving invaluable for investigation work. Complaints vary considerably in type and extent and early abatement, particularly where industrial processes are concerned is not always easy. On the whole, responsible people react quickly to complaints and seem anxious to do whatever possible to secure abatement or reduction of noise level.

There was an increased interest shown in swimming-bath hygiene - schools being particularly involved - for it is well to note that constant attention to hygienic conditions at swimming pools is essential if health hazards are to be reduced. Of course, open bathing places on the river are not subjected to chlorination, but they have a free flow which assists purification. Artificial pools, on the other hand, need mechanical methods of circulation, together with properly controlled chlorination as a health precaution.

The importance of good public relations where possible, especially when engaged in health education, is recognised and incorporated into the general policy of the Department, and advice, assistance and guidance are always courteously and readily available when sought.

I am grateful once more to all staff for their loyal support and help in a busy year and would underline my gratitude to the technical staff, who have worked at high pressure and merit full commendation. While we can be reasonably satisfied with the achievements of 1965, it is hoped that 1966 will be no less successful and worthwhile.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

E. SEYMOUR.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

Improvement of Houses by Persuasion

The building of new houses and pulling down the worst of the old ones are only two sides of Winchester's Housing Triangle, the third side, is to modernise within practical limits, all the older tenanted houses, which, though structurally sound, are below the standards now considered as essential to healthy living.

In 1949 the Government introduced the Improvement Grant scheme to encourage owners to modernise soundly-built houses and thus extend their useful lives.

From time to time the Government has made the scheme more attractive but all too many landlords of rented houses have ignored it; for this reason the emphasis in the Housing Act 1964 has been placed on tenanted properties. This Act for the first time gives the Council the powers they need to compel landlords to improve their houses. The voluntary scheme is not affected by the new procedure and will continue to be of value to owner/occupiers - who, during the past seven years have accounted for 96.8% of the improvement grants in the City.

Prior to 1962 there were only two or three towns in the country where the improvement of houses was being tackled on an area basis. So impressive were the results that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are now urging all local authorities to adopt the same systematic approach.

Part II of the Housing Act 1964 prescribes in detail the complicated procedures that must be followed. In many respects these are based on the long established slum clearance area and individual unfit house "time and place" provisions of previous Housing Acts.

In the circular 53/64 the Minister of Housing and Local Government had some useful observations to make about the selection of areas and the special attention necessary to the compulsory execution of improvements.

Bearing these points in mind, and since the Health Committee were faced with the difficulty that the number of "tenanted houses" which lacked modern facilities and their whereabouts was not known, it was decided to carry out a systematic survey throughout the City. The survey of houses was accepted as an extension of normal housing work of the public health inspector as also was the follow-up attempt to "sell" improvement grants to the owners of all the houses which were in need of improvement.

From the start we decided to disregard some of the older houses which in due course will be demolished under redevelopment or Housing Act procedure. Altogether a total of 1629 houses of a type similar to those mentioned in the circular were visited regarding occupancy and amenity conditions. A summary of the information obtained is as follows: Number of houses surveyed 1629; Number of houses owner/occupied 1032; Number of houses tenanted 597.

Number of tenanted houses without baths	291
Number of tenanted houses without washbasins	386
Number of tenanted houses without internal W.C.s	362
Number of tenanted houses without hot water to baths	367
Number of tenanted houses without hot water to wash basins	420
Number of tenanted houses without hot water to sinks	316
Number of tenanted houses without ventilated food stores	274

Improvement by Enforcement

The slum clearance programme had to all intents and purposes been completed in Winchester and it was against the background described above that the Health Committee decided to use their new powers to enforce the improvement of the houses. In August 1965, one small pilot area consisting of 14 tenanted houses was declared to be an improvement area.

At the same time a detailed and precise model specification was prepared and costed by the public health inspectors. This ensured that an application for grant in accordance with this specification would be approved without delay. It was also found necessary to re-inspect each house so that the model specification could be adapted to suit the varying conditions that exist.

Four months later the preliminary notices were served giving the 13th January 1966 as the date for discussions between the interested parties and the Council, (Public Health Sub-Committee).

An explanatory letter was sent with every notice. The one to the tenants explained in simple terms the purpose of the notice and approximate rent increase for works specified. They were asked to return a questionnaire stating if willing to have house improved in the manner specified or if some other method of improvement was preferred and whether he would be attending the Council meeting.

Apart from the rent questionnaire, similar documents including list of defects, were sent to owners. We were worried that so many interested people might attend the meeting and that it would be impossible to complete the business. In the event, 1 solicitor, 1 owner, and 2 tenants notified their attendance and 6 owners made written representations.

The Council considered the following representations:-

1. By one elderly female tenant who did not wish to have a hot water supply, fixed bath; wash basin or inside sanitation.

2. By one tenant who was negotiating for purchase of his house and was willing to carry out improvements on completion.
3. By one owner of three houses who was accompanied by his solicitor. The owner indicated his willingness to carry out all improvements required by the Council

Correspondence from Owners

4. By one owner of three properties, two of which were offered for purchase by the Council.
5. By the owner of a property lacking facilities for the storage of food stating her intention of remedying this defect without applying for a grant.
6. Another property, lacked only a wash-hand basin but the cost of its provision was considered to be unreasonable and the reduced standard permitted by the Act was accepted.
7. By the owners of three houses who stated that builders had been instructed to carry out all necessary works.
8. By the owner who indicated his intention of carrying out the necessary works and had applied for a Standard Grant.
9. Pending negotiations for the purchase of another property, the service of the requisite notice was withheld.

Despite the fact that the implementation of this legislation is time consuming and laborious, the Public Health Committee were asked in January 1966 to consider the establishment of a second improvement area containing 51 houses.

They had no hesitation in authorising the survey of the houses since they are now satisfied that it can be carried through to a successful conclusion and that it is worthwhile.

Improvement Grant applications received during the year numbered 24 in respect of Standard Grants and 22 were issued to a value of £2,778.

There seems therefore, to have been an increase of 2 on the figures for 1964. All but two of these applications were in respect of owner occupied premises.

The proposed works included the provision of 18 fixed baths, 18 wash-hand basins, 19 water closets within the dwellings, 19 hot water systems and 14 food cupboards.

A total of 10 houses were reconditioned during 1965 and default powers were exercised in respect of structural repairs at 10 houses. The cost of the work carried out by Contractors on behalf of the Department was £1,314. 7s. 6d.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Inspections continued during the year for the purpose of securing reasonable standards at houses in multiple occupation. The exact number of these houses is not known but it is estimated that there are more than 150 containing three or more families and approximately 50 with two families.

Action taken under the Housing Act 1961 or the Public Health Acts, to deal with unsatisfactory conditions at 29 of these houses necessarily had regard to the age, character and residual life of the properties, some of which may be included in future clearance area proposals.

It was once said that the house in multiple occupation was the challenge of the future.

No one not experienced in the day-to-day investigations in these houses and the subsequent discussions with the owners can visualise the difficulties and frustrations of dealing with this type of property. Nor would it be possible to comment briefly upon the task with which local authorities are faced.

Houses-let-in-lodgings (to give them their former name), have existed from time immemorial in this country, but at no time has the problem of improving them seemed to be as intractable as it is to-day.

Let it suffice to say, that the need for more houses which can be provided quickly and cheaply is urgent. More houses whether new or improved old ones, is the immediate solution to many of the social problems which surround the multi-occupied house, while long-term planning must proceed, the present must not be subjugated to the future.

In addition to day-to-day repairs, the following improvements were carried out in multi-occupied houses during 1965:-

1 House, Eastgate Street.

Notice under Section 15 of the Housing Act 1961 served for provision of amenities. Principal tenant gave sub-tenants notice to quit instead of complying with notice.

1 House, Eastgate Street.

Structural defects remedied.

2 Houses, St. Peter Street.

Provision of additional amenities including hot water supplies, bathrooms etc.

1 House, Andover Road.

Converted into 6 bed/sittingrooms and caretaker's flat. Central heating and bathroom accommodation provided.

Land Charges Register

In connection with the sale of properties in the City area, and with a view to ascertaining if there were any outstanding or impending notices, a total of 695 searches was made by the Department. This figure represents an increase of 161 premises changing hands during the year.

Rent Act 1957 - Certificates of Repair

There is little evidence that the Rent Act 1957, provisions (sec. 2 and First Schedule), as to rent increases in respect of repairs have resulted in any appreciable repair work being executed.

There were no applications for certificates of disrepair or for revocation of certificates.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City area.

Overcrowding.

The overcrowding survey carried out in Winchester in 1936, as part of a national survey, when the population was 24,660 showed that 1.3% of all families were overcrowded by the Housing Act standard. It has not been possible to maintain up-to-date records of overcrowding throughout the City, but since 1951 and excluding houses owned by the Council, the inspection of over 5,000 houses in clearance areas, improvement areas, multi-occupied houses and houses subject to repair etc., has found that less than 2% of the dwellings were overcrowded by the Housing Act standard.

In all cases of overcrowding brought to the notice of the Department the Housing Manager was informed if the tenant and/or lodger families were registered for a Corporation house.

Seven complaints relative to overcrowding were received during the year. In none of these cases was Statutory overcrowding found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 177 made up as follows:-

<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	<u>Dwellings Added</u>
Houses and flats erected	90
13 premises converted into 32 flats and 13 bedsitters	45
Closed dwellings reconditioned	-
	<u>135</u>

By the CorporationDwellings Added

Houses and flats erected
Houses converted into flats
Houses converted into bedsitters

42

-

-

177

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows -

Clearance Areas -

Demolished or Vacated therefor
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions

-

42

-

1

Housing Act, 1957 - Part II

Demolition Orders
Closing Orders
Undertakings not to use
Demolition before Order made

-

-

-

3 (basement rooms)

-

-

-

-

46

Miscellaneous Housing MattersNo. of Houses Involved

Schedules forwarded to Town Clerk subsequent to application for a loan

17

Schedules of Defects prepared and supplied to owners in consequence of search under the Local Land Charges Act

34

Schedules forwarded subsequent to application for Improvement Grant

37

Informal action under Housing Act, Schedules of Repairs supplied at owners request

1

The rehousing of families from clearance areas and the demolition of the vacated houses continued during the year. 9 houses were vacated, 9 families being rehoused by the Corporation.

The total number of houses demolished in these clearance areas by reason of unfitness for habitation was 34 leaving 13 occupied houses still to be dealt with. In addition, there are 15 individual unfit houses awaiting demolition. 3 basement rooms were closed during 1965.

There were no houses purchased by the Corporation under Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 6,856 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 2,179 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,892 representing an increase on the previous year. Approximately 7,303 meals were served and in addition 2,737 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

I Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	192
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	546
2.	(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under the sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	59
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	...	74
3.	Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	3 (basements)
4.	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	189

II Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	85
---	-----	----

III Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957

1.	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	7
2.	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices -		
	(a) By owners	...	4
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	6

(b) Proceedings under Section 15, Housing Act 1961 -

1. No. of houses in respect of which formal notices served requiring additional facilities	...	1
2. No. of houses in which facilities were provided		
(a) By owners	...	1
(b) By Local Authority	...	1

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -

1. No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	8
2. No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -		
(a) By owners	...	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners...		4

Housing Progress

No. of new dwellings built during 1965 -

(i) By Local Authority -		
(a) Permanent Houses	...	42
(b) Prefabricated	...	-
(ii) By Private Enterprise	...	90
(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1965 (excluding temporary housing accommodation owned by Local Authority)	...	3537

Complaints

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses following complaint

Roofs	...	61
Walls (external)	...	89
Chimney stacks	...	116
Rainwater Pipes	...	50
Eaves guttering	...	48
Yards re-surfaced	...	26

Complaints (cont'd)

Sub-Floor ventilation provided	...	1
Dampness abated	...	124
Wallplaster	...	156
Ceilings	...	88
Floors	...	106
Skirtings	...	25
Windows	...	125
Sash cords	...	48
Additional lighting provided	...	13
Additional ventilation provided	...	20
Stairs	...	29
Handrails fixed	...	24
Fireplaces	...	19
Ranges and coppers removed	...	4
Sinks renewed	...	7
Sink waste pipes	...	10
Food stores provided	...	26
Other drainage work	...	38
Inspection chambers repaired	...	10
Water closets repaired	...	36
New pans provided	...	6
Water closets redecorated	...	23
Water supplies repaired	...	4

Abatement of Nuisances

Occupiers of premises frequently complain to the Health Department of defects of the structure which are giving rise to nuisance. In this connection the wide powers of the Public Health Act, 1936 are found invaluable. Any complaint which is received in the department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Health Committee.

In 5 cases out of 222 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act.

After service of notice the Corporation is empowered to enter and do work if urgent work remains undone after a short specified period of time. In one case it was found necessary to execute the work in default.

Dirty Premises

Almost every public health inspector has a few dirty premises in his area. Fortunately, the number is now far less than before the war, due to a general higher standard of living and education, but those that remain are thorny problems indeed.

Usually the cause arises from old age of the occupant, where because of absence of relatives or family discord, no assistance is available on a personal basis.

Under Section 83 of the Public Health Act the local authority is empowered upon the certificate of the Public Health Inspector to carry out necessary cleaning work at the expense of the person responsible and to take proceedings in the courts to enforce the terms of a notice.

Looking at the problem from a common sense angle, it is submitted that a person who is dirty and lives in dirty premises is entitled, under the law and by common sense, to live unmolested, provided, and only provided, no serious and sustained nuisance is committed affecting any other member of the public.

This statement is more an article of faith than a statement of law, but there are few experienced officers who would not subscribe to this point of view.

If persons are living in bad conditions which are insanitary, and for reason of age, infirmity or chronic disease are not capable of looking after themselves and are not being cared for by other people, public opinion demands that something is done about it. In these conditions, notwithstanding the facts that the victims state they are happy and want to be left alone, the public conscience demands that official action be taken.

After some experience it seems to me that the only approach likely to give results and to satisfy conscience and public health is for the inspector to deliberately set out to befriend the person or persons concerned, and to persuade rather than coerce. Enlisting relatives is often helpful, as are the welfare services. Ultimately, it will be for the public health inspector and the medical officer of health to advise the local authority to deal with the matter. Some landlords have found the only way to deal with the worst tenants is to cleanse and redecorate the house and put the cost of the work on the rent, recovering the money over a period of say, two years. Whatever happens, the position is difficult.

PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

Notification and Prior Approval of Furnace Installations

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, requires notification to the Corporation of intention to install any furnace with a rated capacity in excess of 500,000 British thermal units per hour.

The notifications and technical details received have remained more or less the same; this year there were 54 compared with 46 in 1964 and 60 in 1963. The submission of proposals for "prior approval" by the Corporation is not obligatory but 12 furnace installations were so approved, compared with 7 the previous year.

There is still, however, a lack of appreciation by heating engineers, architects and installation firms of the need to inform Local Councils of proposals in detail so that the Clean Air Act may be complied with.

In considering oil fired installations the practice continued of urging adoption of the City Council's example of using a low sulphur content oil to reduce the atmospheric emission of oxides of sulphur. The high operating costs of larger plant generally preclude the use of light oils, but of 35 oil fired installations approved 24 will use light oil of 35 seconds viscosity.

High Chimneys

The nature of air pollution by industry has changed. Mechanical stokers and improved oil burners have triumphed over black smoke.

In place of the smoke and grit there is the insidious problem of invisible pollution. This increases in severity - first because the total volume of combustion products exhausted to atmosphere rises in step with the standard of living; second, because the percentage of sulphur oxides in these gases increases as oil replaces coal.

Local authorities are responding by stipulating increased heights for new stacks. Naturally, where there are tall blocks of flats, the problem becomes acute, but recent work has demonstrated the helpful effect of high efflux gas velocities. The higher the velocity at which gases leave the chimney, the thicker the band of atmosphere in which they dispose, other things being equal.

Thus, raising efflux velocities has an effect similar to a modest increase in chimney height; and it is usually preferred by architects, especially as chimney diameters - and costs - are reduced as gas velocities are increased. To the problem of gas-dispersal must be added the problem of chimney insulation. If the inner surface of a flue falls below 280°F. a film of acidic moisture is formed which destroys the chimney fabric and results in "chimney smutting", an offence under the Clean Air Act.

Proposals for the erection of 6 new chimneys were examined and approved, under the provisions of Section 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, as being of sufficient height to prevent, so far as practicable, emissions from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance. As a guide to assessing appropriate chimney heights the Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a memorandum, with a method of calculation based on the volume of flue gases and the maximum rate of emission of sulphur dioxide.

The details provided with the notification of intention to install 54 new boilers indicate the fuel usage as follows:-

Fuel	Oil	Solid Fuel	Electricity	Gas
No. of Furnaces	35	2	-	17

As with previous years, the trend towards the use of oil as compared with other fuels is clear.

Effluvia and Dust

Ten complaints have been investigated. These varied considerably as to nature of nuisance and the districts in which they were reported. Some complaints related to individual premises and after investigation were promptly dealt with, no further action, statutory or otherwise, being necessary.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The provisions of the Act are intended to ensure that animals are adequately housed and receive water, food, ventilation and warmth necessary to their well-being.

The Act also prohibits overcrowding, sale at too early an age and undue exposure to disease.

Two licences were issued in 1965 after inspection of premises by a public health inspector.

The legislation designed to control the booming trade in pet meat and protect the public health appears to be totally inadequate. There are two potentially dangerous types of imported meat - imported offal which had not been passed for human consumption in the slaughterhouse, and boneless horse meat contaminated with *Salmonellae*.

The first was ultimately destined to be sterilised in the process of canning and would finally become a safe and sound article of food for the dog or cat. The second, however, was intended to be sold raw to the public for feeding to pets and might or might not eventually be cooked.

But it would inevitably have been handled by many human beings, and have contaminated many utensils and surfaces, before being consumed by the animal. Pet food was usually prepared in the kitchen, where the sink and draining board might become contaminated, and it was often stored in the domestic refrigerator or larder adjacent to human food.

It would be a reasonable conclusion, that all pets' meats should be sterilised before release into the channels of distribution.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is only one establishment in the City at which an "offensive trade" within the meaning of the term under the Public Health Act, 1936 is carried on. In addition to being scrap iron merchants, this business is concerned with the collection of putrescible animal matter. Accordingly, to obviate the development of conditions which could give rise to nuisance from offensive smells or breeding of flies, a close supervision was exercised, particularly during the warm weather.

Eighteen inspections were made and the requirements of the Department were met in each case without recourse to formal action.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Apart from caravans attached to Circuses and Pleasure Fairs which visited the City, no licences for the occupation of caravans were issued during the year.

A total of 2 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to sites occupied by caravan dwellers trespassing on vacant land in the outskirts of the City. Since the provisions of Section 91 and 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have been rigidly enforced, however, there has been no serious threat to public health.

Indiscriminate camping near the navigational canal was again noted during the summer. Furthermore, some of the less desirable campers scatter their discarded refuse, such as empty cans, cartons and papers etc., in the undergrowth or in small heaps and if this activity continues to build up a distinct public health problem could arise.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	...	6
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No. of inspections	...	6
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

Dysentery	...	4
Smallpox contact	...	1
Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious disease -		
Rooms and Bedding	...	1
Library books	...	95
Other disinfections carried out -		
Flea infestation	...	3

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwelling houses, institutions and business premises etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity. In one case, however, sampling revealed contamination from a domestic storage tank. A direct supply from a rising main being subsequently installed.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling houses within statutory area of supply (including houses attached to shops) - 9415 (b) population supplied from the public water mains, direct to houses - 30,480.

A typical example of the report is given below:-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Taste: Normal. Colour (Hazen Units). 5. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and Bright: Turbidity: Nil. Microscopical Appearance: Light deposit of crystalline and precipitated chalk and silica. No moving organisms.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction pH 7.8		Free Chlorine:
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	9	parts per million
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	0.01	" " "
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.01	" " "
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	0.01	" " "
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	2.0	" " "
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)		" " "
Temporary	235.0	" " "
Permanent	20.0	
Permanganate figure as O	0.1	" " "
(4 hours, 80 deg.F.)		
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	236.0	" " "
Total solids	315.0	" " "

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	100	Carbonate as CO ₃	142
Magnesium as Mg	1	Chlorides as Cl	14
Sodium as Na	7.5	Sulphates as SO ₄	6.5
Iron	.04	Nitrates as NO	9
Lead	.1	Phosphate	absent
Zinc	.05	Fluoride	.04
Copper	.1	Detergent (Anionic)	absent

Observations: The results show excellent quality and freedom from pollution and contamination.

Bacteriological Examination.

<u>Plate Count:</u> Yeastrel agar 2 days 37°C aerobically:	per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days 37°C	Nil per 100 ml.
" " " Bact. coli (type 1)	Nil per 100 ml.

Remarks: The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

Samples taken by the Water Department Untreated Water

207 samples taken at supply wells	5 coliform bacilli, no faecal coli isolated.
-----------------------------------	--

Treated Water

103 samples from No. 2 low level reservoir.

100 samples Nil

3 samples - coliform
bacilli isolated103 samples Nil faecal
coli.Distribution System

103 samples

101 samples Nil coliform
bacilli2 samples 1 coliform
bacilli103 samples Nil faecal
coli.Extracts from Reports on Bacteriological Examination of the Water

Date 1965	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli. (type 1)	
29th January	Nil	Nil	Guildhall Kitchen
9th February	"	"	28 High Street
23rd March	"	"	13a Jewry Street
29th March	"	"	73 Stoney Lane
9th April	"	"	Winnall Lane
6th May	7	"	1 Chalk Pit Cottages Nuns Walk.
17th May	Nil	"	19 Alresford Road
17th June	"	"	County Secondary School Kitchen
5th July	"	"	Winnall Lane
5th August	"	"	38 Nuns Road
18th August	3	"	Winnall Valley Road.
23rd August	11	"	" " "
27th August	Nil	"	" " "
29th September	"	"	73 Stoney Lane
11th October	"	"	45 Sussex Street
5th November	"	"	Hatherley Road.
8th December	"	"	12 Kingsgate Street
29th December	"	"	Winnall Valley Close

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SWIMMING BATH

WATER

There are eleven swimming baths in use in the City, two owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council and the remaining five baths privately owned.

All baths were visited and apart from two which form part of the River Itchen, the water was sampled to ensure that the recommended standards of the Ministry of Health were observed. The pH value, free residual chlorine and bacterial content of samples, were found to be consistently satisfactory.

At eight baths the water is supplied from the Corporation mains, at three of these the water is continuously circulated (with a 6 hour turnover), filtered and chlorinated, a "fill and empty" system with breakpoint chlorination being employed at five of the remaining baths.

A total of 62 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the year as follows:-

	No. of baths.	No. of samples taken.	No. of samples satis- factory.	No. of Samples in which Coliform Bacilli Mac-Conkey or Faecal coli. were iso- lated.
Public Baths	2	8	8	
County Schools	4	24	24	0
Special Schools	2	24	17	7
Private Schools	3	6	6	0
Total	11	62	55	7

NEED FOR CONTROL OF UNHYGIENIC HAIRDRESSING

As a result of legislation last year, a statutory council has been set up for the hairdressing trade, the outcome of which is that since July 1st any hairdresser in the United Kingdom could apply for permission to use the title "state registered hairdresser".

It is generally felt and agreed that state registration will result in higher standards throughout the trade.

The new type of hairdresser and his staff would be aware of the dangers implicit in the misuse of electrical equipment and chemical preparations on human beings, and each person in the salon would have received a proper technical and practical training. For it is well known that accidents which result from unskilled use of electrical equipment are happening regularly, and almost every year a few women are disfigured or contract blood poisoning because some careless or unskilled operative has neglected to apply a skin test on the client before using that dangerous hair-dye, para-phenylene - diamine. Customers will get clean towels and they will find that brushes, combs, and rollers for the hair will not be used twice without being sterilised.

It is the experience of most public health inspectors that hygienic standards in some salons are in need of improvement. If the advent of the electric razor has made "barbers rash", or sycosis, a medical curiosity, nevertheless, dandruff, impetigo, ringworm, and staphylococcal infections are still recognisable hazards in far too many hairdressing establishments.

In launching the state registration scheme the Hairdressers Federation undoubtedly has the public's interest at heart, but the fact that the scheme is only voluntary is a serious weakness.

Compulsory registration would undoubtedly enable local authorities to deal with the growing practice of "domestic" hairdressing. In some instances the operator was employed in the hairdressing trade before marriage and may be expected to have some competence in the business. But in the isolated case a woman with no experience whatever, will buy a hair dryer, install it in the parlour and she is in business as a hairdresser.

The "domestic" hairdresser also has her male counterpart in the factory hand who practices his "craft" in the corner of the workroom, often with the approval of the management who believe that it cuts down absenteeism.

There is also the reprehensible habit of the British working man in visiting the hairdresser straight from work and still in his dirty overalls has been largely responsible for the low standards of hygiene to be found in some salons. Not only does the practice discourage the hairdresser who tries to keep his shop clean, but it can constitute a health hazard for the persons patronising the salon.

Surely the time has now arrived when the public should possess the same effective safeguards against unhygienic hairdressing as they have against the sale of unsound food.

There are 36 establishments in the City in which the hairdressing and barbers trade is practised. Byelaws which were obtained under the provisions of Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961 came into force in October 1962, and designed to secure cleanliness of hairdressers and barbers premises, instruments and equipment and provide also that every operative shall keep his hands, his clothing and any overall in a cleanly condition.

Inspections of premises show that the unsatisfactory conditions which give rise to the need for byelaw control, have in general, ceased to operate and to this end the hairdressers' organisations have co-operated actively with the Department in securing a marked improvement in hygienic practice.

The inspectors have experienced some difficulty however, in checking whether certain byelaw requirements were being observed regularly in some of the premises. It was noted that in these shops, where an inspector can be readily identified, the hairdressers' obvious attempts to comply with the requirements as to cleansing appliances and providing clean neck pads, etc., were regarded by some clients as an unnecessary and time-wasting procedure, and it is clear that these customers do not appreciate the need for strict cleanliness in hairdressing operations.

It did not prove necessary to institute proceedings for any offences under the byelaws during the year as in every case in which cautions were issued the necessary remedial measures were taken to obviate a recurrence of the transgressions.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

(Extract from the Annual Report for 1965 submitted to the Ministry of Labour)

The year 1965 has showed steady progress in the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, with the completion of the initial survey and the commencement of follow-up inspections.

Mixed reactions were received on the standards imposed by the Act, objections being mainly directed to the requirements relating to sanitary facilities.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

1963 (Cont'd.)

Many owners felt that the provision of separate washing facilities with hot and cold water is an unnecessary requirement using the example of domestic premises which are still without hot water, and in some cases concerning smaller premises the staff have agreed to this possibly under duress. In other cases staff have received the inspector with relief realising they will receive what they consider essential amenities.

Some smaller traders consider it a burden in having to provide separate sanitary accommodation when more than 5 staff are employed especially when there is only one member of the opposite sex involved, and when, in addition, there is only limited space available.

Some employers have been found to be a little dismayed when informed that their premises do not fully comply with the Act. Often they have purchased and read the guide to the Act but have not taken account of the specific details. Accordingly, they base their overcrowding standard for example on floor area only, and when an inspector subsequently visits the premises he finds that there is insufficient cubic capacity for the staff.

Similarly they may fail to take into account the fact that the public are also entitled to the use of their sanitary accommodation.

Any publicity given in the first instance to registration under the provisions of the Act appears to have made little impression. Although premises existing at the time when the Act came into force, have now registered, there is a high percentage of new occupiers or changed tenancies for which registration forms are not received.

When approached on this point it is usually found that the employer either did not realise it was necessary to do so or having previously registered his old premises did not think he had to do so again.

Similarly with regard to notification of accidents, although where possible, employers were informed of the necessity to notify certain accidents, there is still a failure to do so, however, it is gratifying to note that of the 14 accidents notified during the year none were due to direct contraventions of the Act.

Revisits to the premises under notice has revealed that the Act is doing its part to improve the working conditions in Shops and Offices. During the year it was found that 34 premises had complied with all the requirements and a great many more had commenced to carry out works specified by the Health Department.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

1963 (Cont'd)

Once having started to meet the requirements many employers have taken the opportunity to improve their premises and as a result have far surpassed the statutory standard imposed, rest rooms being a typical example.

The following improvements were carried out in the 34 premises that complied with all the provisions of the Act:-

Rooms cleansed or redecorated	42
Additional heating facilities installed	1
Thermometers provided	14
Ventilation improved	6
Artificial lighting improved	13
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	2
Existing sanitary conveniences improved	16
Additional washing facilities provided	4
Existing washing facilities provided	7
Hot water installed	11
Facilities for obtaining drinking water and rinsing vessels installed	5
Accommodation for clothing provided	4
Handrails provided	7
Floors repaired	23
Stairs repaired	4
First Aid facilities obtained	14
Dangerous machinery guarded	1

Lighting

In the majority of premises inspected the lighting has been found reasonably satisfactory.

Natural lighting is generally of little practical significance. In large shops and offices there is insufficient penetration to provide any appreciable illumination and in smaller premises many of which are converted residential property, the windows are often small and badly sited for office purposes, or sometimes used for display purposes. In stock rooms windows may be covered over to give maximum storage space.

It is almost without exception that artificial lighting is satisfactory in parts of offices and shops to which the public are invited, stock rooms and workrooms however often present a different picture.

A higher standard of illumination is usually recorded where fluorescent fittings are used but it has been found that quite a large number of employees do not like this type of light. Where filament lamps are used however they are seldom fitted in sufficient numbers to give a good overall intensity.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

1963 (Cont'd)

Lack of artificial lighting in sanitary accommodation is frequently incurred.

Unsatisfactory lighting is usually due to badly maintained, improper siting or insufficient lighting points. The failure to replace burnt out filament lamps in store rooms, passages and stairs is a common occurrence.

In one instance in a paint stock room the intensity varied from 2 - 20 lumens per square foot due to high powered but badly sited fittings. In other cases a more uniform and satisfactory standard was obtained by resiting and supplementing the existing points.

In a number of converted properties unsatisfactory lighting conditions have resulted from the employers reluctance to install additional wiring. In these cases an inspector may find an office with only one central filament lamp which may or may not be supplemented by desk lamps.

In ancient properties the use of fitments in character with the building have resulted in unsatisfactory standards and similarly the use of decorative fittings in some properties fail to give a good overall intensity.

Standards

In this district a standard of not less than 20 lumens per square foot on the working surface has been recommended but no standard has been applied to passages, stairs, sanitary accommodation etc.,

Glare

Complaints of excessive glare have been received when lamps are placed immediately over typewriter keys, however since the answer in this case is simple no technical problem is involved.

The following standards were recorded during November:-

1. Lumens per square foot measured at working surface in offices:-

less than 5	1
more than 5 but less than 10	5
more than 10 but less than 15	4
more than 15 but less than 25	18
more than 25	9

2. Lumens in square foot in workrooms etc. of shops compared with selling areas, relating to individual premises.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

1963 (Cont'd)

	<u>Selling Area</u>	<u>Workrooms</u>	<u>Preparation rooms</u>	<u>Storerooms</u>	<u>Packing rooms</u>
Grocer	50	25-30	25-30	10-15	15-20
Multiple Store	50	25-30	25-30	20-25	25-30
Fishmonger	50	25-30	25-30	15-20	-
Ironmonger	50	10-15	-	2-20	-
Public House	5-10	-	-	5-10	-
Multiple Store	50	-	25-30	15-20	-
Confection- er	20-25	-	-	10-15	-
Footwear	50	-	-	10-15	-
Stationer	20-25	-	-	10-15	-
Green- grocer	20-25	-	-	5-10	-
Outfitter	25-30	-	-	5-10	-

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY
PREMISES ACT 1963

Name of Local Authority.....Winchester.

To The Minister of Labour,

This form contains the prescribed particulars to be included in the annual report to be submitted under section 60 of the Act.

28th March,
1966. (Date)

YEAR 1965

Box for Ministry of Labour use.

1.

2.

3.

TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	TOTALS	41	54	271
	Offices	24	197	100
	Retail shops	14	283	147
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	11	9
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	46	14
	Fuel storage depots	-	3	1
	(1) Class of premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year

TABLE B--NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

449

TABLE
C

ANALYSIS OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY
WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices	1,679
Retail shops	1,847
Wholesale departments, warehouses	147
Catering establishments open to the public	416
Canteens	40
Fuel storage depots	36
Total	4,165
Total Males	1,769
Total Females	2,396

TABLE D—EXEMPTIONS								TABLE E—PROSECUTIONS				
M/c. Line No.	Class of premises (1)	No. of exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of exemptions granted or extended during year (3)	No. of applica- tions refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) and (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption		M/c. Line No.	Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
						No. made (6)	No. allowed (7)					
1	Offices	Part I—Space (Sec. 5(2))							1			
2	Retail shops							2				
3	Wholesale shops, warehouses							3				
4	Catering establishments open to public, canteens			N I L				4				
5	Fuel storage depots							5				
Part II—Temperature (Sec. 6)												
11	Offices							11				
12	Retail shops							12				
13	Wholesale shops, warehouses							13				
14	Catering establishments open to public, canteens			N I L				14	No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22		None	
15	Fuel storage depots							15	No. of interim orders granted...		None	
Part III—Sanitary Conveniencies (Sec. 9)									TABLE F—INSPECTORS			
21	Offices							21	No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ... One			
22	Retail shops							22				
23	Wholesale shops, warehouses							23				
24	Catering establishments open to public, canteens			N I L				24				
25	Fuel storage depots							25				
Part IV—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)									No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ... Nil			
31	Offices							31				
32	Retail shops							32				
33	Wholesale shops, warehouses							33				
34	Catering establishments open to public, canteens			N I L				34				
35	Fuel storage depots							35				

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Traders

Lectures alone will not improve food hygiene. It is only by frequent inspections by the Public Health Officer can the standard of food premises be maintained and improved.

Nowadays the food trader looks on the inspector as a friend. The good food traders certainly do and the number of good food traders is on the increase.

This outlook of inspection as the first priority in food hygiene is slowly but surely gaining ground after the widespread publicity given some years ago about Food Guilds and Committees upon which traders and officials sat and discussed their problems and the issue of certificates of very doubtful value.

Only recently I had occasion to draw a manager's attention to unhygienic practices, and he promised to give the matter his immediate consideration. Some time ago his attention was drawn to other matters, and he attended to them. He now informs me that he has had instructions to give attention to all complaints made to him by his staff. This sounds co-operative, but, in actual fact, is weakness and bad management. Food hygiene should be the responsibility of every occupier, who should not wait for the health officer to draw his attention to offences committed or to practices likely to lead to ill-health. After all, if this is the attitude to be adopted then the public health inspector is going to be a particularly busy man doing the job the manager is paid to do.

Let us make no mistake about it, we have an obligation to the public and we can be of great assistance to those ready to help themselves, but only within the limits of the time at our disposal.

Canned and other Food-Stuff

One of the most valuable public health statistics, and one which could be produced by willing and concerted effort, would be an accurate break-down of the reasons for the surrender of canned foods.

It is a reasonable assumption that "seizure" of unsound canned foods is so rare as to be unheard of in the majority of public health departments. The old-fashioned chore of inspecting stocks of such food exposed for sale has almost completely disappeared. Instead, there has grown up the widespread self-inspection of stocks by traders and the voluntary surrender of any doubtful cans.

FOOD HYGIENE (Cont'd)

With the condemnation of the goods come persistent demands from the wholesalers for the correct coding and description to be entered on the necessary certificates, 190 of which were issued to enable shop-keepers to be re-imbursed for condemned foodstuffs.

As the dependability of canned goods increases, and as the range of foods and the bulk handled increases, this operation comes more and more a clerical chore for the public health inspector.

Packaging Developments Can Cut Food Contamination

Forty years ago sugar was sold loose from sacks in much the same manner as root vegetables are today; thirty years ago tea and coffee were kept in bulk in grocers' shops in large decorated tins; twenty years ago biscuits were sold loose over the counter; ten years ago dried fruits, cereals and pulses were weighed and wrapped at time of sale.

Today, these foods are almost wholly pre-packed, and as a result contamination and adulteration, formerly so prevalent, are almost unknown.

There is still, however, a large amount of open food sold from bulk. One thinks of the corner shops where bacon is lifted from the counter on to the slicing machine and back again many times daily; where firkins of butter and cheese are displayed unwrapped because "the customer likes to see what she is getting", where sacks of root vegetables add their quota of dust to the atmosphere at frequent intervals.

Even with the additional powers available under the food hygiene regulations, many of these shops present almost insuperable problems, to the public health inspector. To protect such food from contamination one needs large glass or perspex screens and covers, which often aggravate working conditions already cramped.

Therefore, the new developments in the pre-packaging of food which is now taking place can be described as revolutionary and likely to have far reaching consequences in public health. These developments are connected with the packaging of fresh food, especially meat, meat products and fish which, because of the ease with which they can become dangerously contaminated, are of particular concern to health officers.

Transparent cellulose wrappings which were already in use for a wide variety of merchandise were found to be ideal from a food hygiene point of view.

FOOD HYGIENE (Cont'd)

They are impervious to grease and dirt, yet enable the housewife to see what she is buying and to handle the food without contaminating it. Their application to fresh produce, however, was delayed because of the difficulty in producing a wrapper which would allow food to "breathe" and at the same time be heat-sealable.

Will pre-packaging eventually give this country what legislation and education have so far failed to do - clean safe food?

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Unsound Food Voluntary Surrendered

Meat	576 lbs	Suet	4 lbs
	83 tins		39 pkts.
Fruit	19 lbs	Cheese	9 lbs
	932 tins	Jam	2 lbs
	22 frozen pkts.	Crumpets	30
Vegetables	18 tins	Frozen foods	18 pkts.
	52 frozen pkts.	Various	18 tins
Milk	17 tins	Foods	14 jars
Fish	36 lbs.	Flour	70 lbs.
	78 tins	Almonds	7 lbs.
	4 frozen pkts.	Butter	38 lbs.
Cream Cheese	5 lbs.	Coffee	4 tins
Soup	2 tins	Chocolate	6 cwt.

Extraneous Matter in Food

During the twelve months under review, the following complaints were received concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints found in food:-

1) Tin of strained apples	Unusual colour
2) Tin of creamed rice	Contained length of string
3) Bread roll	Contained foreign matter
4) Bacon	Out of condition
5) Crumpets	In mouldy condition
6) Tin of carrot juice	Unusual taste
7) Egg	Out of condition
8) Meat	" " "
9) Meat	" " "

Extraneous Matter in Food (Cont'd)

10)	Cooked meat	Contained foreign matter
11)	Fruit cake	In mouldy condition
12)	Sausage rolls	Insufficiently cooked
13)	Milk bottle	Dirty condition
14)	Bread	Contained foreign matter
15)	Jar of vegetables and kidneys	Out of Condition
16)	Carton of dried milk	Out of date
17)	Cake	Contained length of string

Legal Proceedings

Chopped ham containing
foreign body

...

Retailer fined £10 and costs.

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, etc.

The number of inspections made in connection with food premises during 1965 totalled 893.

Bacteriological sampling of milk etc.,	....	32
Bakehouses	....	3
Butchers' shops	....	41
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	....	133
Dairies and Milkshops	....	44
Examination of food stuffs	....	32
Food and Drug Sampling	....	101
Preserved Food premises	....	47
Fishmongers and Poulterers	....	10
Fried Fish Shops	....	1
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	....	26
Grocery and Provisions	....	139
Ice Cream Sampling	....	2
Water Sampling	....	14
Miscellaneous	....	185
Licensed Premises	....	8
Consumer Complaints	....	75
		<hr/>
		893
		<hr/>

Details of Improvements effected during the year:-

Rooms cleansed	26
Ventilation improved	2
Surfaces overhauled	4
New sinks installed	5
Equipment renewed	20
Refuse bins provided	11
General standard of hygiene improved	9
Hot water units installed	2
	<hr/>
	79
	<hr/>

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined			No. Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity.			Remarks
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total	
Milk	4	4	8				Both contained an excessive amount of extraneous matter.
Double Cream		2	2				
Margarine		9	9				
Butter		4	4				
Flour		5	5				
Sago		2	2				
Semolina		2	2				
Tapioca	1	3	4	1	1	2	
Soft drinks		7	7				
Fruit Juices		3	3				
Tomatoes		2	2				Deficient in meat content
Cornflour		2	2				
Jelly		2	2				
Mincemeat		4	4				
Ground Almonds		2	2				
Jam		4	4				
Lard		2	2				
Cooking Fat		1	1				
Pure Fat		1	1				
Essences		2	2				Deficient in meat content
Vinegar		4	4				
Sauces		3	3				
Marzipan		3	3				
Sausages		9	9		2	2	
Asprin Tablets		3	3				
Travel Sickness Tablets		3	3				
Rosehip Syrup		2	2				
Yeast Tablets		2	2				
Halibut Oil Capsules		2	2				
Cod Liver Oil		1	1				
Candied Fruit		1	1				
TOTAL	5	96	101	1	3	4	

Food Poisoning

It is gratifying to report that it was not necessary during the year, for the Public Health Inspectors to carry out any general investigation in connection with Food Poisoning in the City.

But the Public Health Department staff and members of Health Committees are still aware however, that the struggle for safe food cannot be won in a single campaign during a brief period of public indignation. There must be, and is continual vigilance against the ignorance and carelessness which is still so prevalent among food handlers.

In considering hygiene generally, there is a serious danger of over emphasising bacteriological aspects, and overlooking the fact that generally we are dealing with honest-to-goodness cleanliness in its broadest sense.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES, SECTION 16 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

One "Certificate of Registration" was granted by the Council during 1965, for the sale and storage of ice cream and the boiling of hams. The total number of premises now registered under the Act for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods is 36.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

With the exception of the provisions regarding hours of closing and employment of young persons which are dealt with by a part-time officer, the whole of the Shops Act, 1950 is administered by the Department.

Thirty five shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the retail distributive trade as prescribed by the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

These duties include the periodical inspection and recording of the necessary particulars of all shops and places where retail trade is carried on, certain wholesale establishments and warehouses.

Several defects and contraventions were discovered and referred to the persons responsible. These matters received prompt attention and were dealt with informally.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals and units inspected by the Meat Inspectors during 1965, shows a record figure. This is partly due to the considerable number of pigs slaughtered for a local food factory. Figures for sheep also showed an increase.

MEAT INSPECTION (Cont'd)

Despite the increased pressure of duties however, it is gratifying to report that as in past years, 100% meat inspection has been maintained. This has been achieved by a rota basis of weekly duty (approximately 1 in 4) for each inspector, so allowing a break in normal district work.

Hours of slaughter are regular each day, commencing at 7 a.m. and continuing until at least 5.30 p.m. and quite often later. Thus over the twelve months, it has been necessary, as a result of the increasing through-put to work long and exacting hours, necessitating 486 hours overtime, an increase of 60 hours over 1964.

This section of the report would be incomplete without reference to the valuable assistance received from the Public Health Laboratory and the excellent co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture's Divisional Veterinary Officer.

Public Health Laboratory staff at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital continue to help by the examination of morbid specimens and for this we are most thankful.

Hours Worked

	<u>Normal Time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Total hours</u>
1965	2293 $\frac{1}{2}$	486	2779 $\frac{1}{2}$
1964	1763	426	2189
1963	1499 $\frac{1}{2}$	303	1802 $\frac{1}{2}$
1962	1385	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	1597 $\frac{1}{2}$
<u>Hours :</u> 1961	1033	284	1317
1960	829	323	1152
1959	497	331	828

Infection of Meat in Slaughterhouse

In an effort to limit meat contamination in the slaughterhouse, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has proposed amendments of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene Regulations).

The sporadic outbreaks of salmonellosis are a matter of annual comment and while many of these outbreaks are of untraceable origin, there are often sound grounds for believing that meat contaminated with salmonella has played some part in many of them. The first amendment would limit to 48 hours the time animals may be kept in slaughterhouses before slaughter. Where the stay

Inspection of Meat in Slaughterhouse (Cont'd)

is unduly long, an infected animal is capable of cross-infecting others, with an increased risk of carcase contamination after slaughter. While there may be trade opposition to this on the grounds that cattle bought at market in the early part of the week may be intended for the subsequent week-end trade, the proposal would certainly reduce the cross-infection risk in lairage.

The second amendment would prohibit the use of wiping cloths, in order to minimise the spread of contamination over the surface of a carcase and from one carcase to another. This also is likely to be met with trade opposition, but it is a logical step. Wiping cloths are laid down at any convenient point, used for more than one carcase and generally may be considered one of the prime causes of surface dissemination. They must either be approved or prohibited and the proposed amendment takes the latter course.

Other amendments include lairage cleanliness and a re-inforcement of the restrictions on bringing into slaughterhouses animals which have died and the carcasses of animals slaughtered elsewhere.

The amendments have one aim, that of eliminating so far as possible surface contamination of slaughterhouse meat by salmonella organisms. Meat so contaminated is handled by meat trader and housewife. It is no doubt often responsible for outbreaks of untraceable origin and can be transferred to prepared foods in house larder and shop with serious consequences.

Lymphosarcoma and other Tumours in Food Animals

Recent interest in tumours of food animals has produced a survey in which it is hoped that certain local authorities might co-operate. The initiative has been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture's Animal Health Division and a request that such co-operation is desired in Winchester has been received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer.

While interest is expressed in all forms of tumour there is special interest in the incidence of lymphosarcoma/leukaemia which in Britain is not known; but surveys in bovines have been carried out in several countries and it would appear that the disease is spreading.

Veterinary interest has been aroused because of the general increase of tumours in good animals passing through slaughterhouses and because of the suggestion that in Scandinavia this disease in bovines is behaving like an "infectious" disease, spreading from a pocket of high incidence - 6 per 1,000 - in East Prussia. The United States record being 1.7 per 1,000.

The survey promises, therefore, not only to add to the scanty knowledge of tumours of food animals but, in particular to explore further the possibility that an infective agent is responsible for malignancy of lymphoid cells.

Tapeworms in Man

What can be done to attempt to eradicate *Cysticercus Bovis*, with its attendant risk of producing tapeworms in man?

In cases that are discovered, the carcasses are refrigerated, either for 14 days at 14°F or for three weeks at 20°F., after which they may be released for human consumption. This will break the cycle in discovered cases - but what of undetected cases where the cycle may continue.

It is often difficult to trace back to the farm for a possible source of infection, but where there is, it points either to the cattle having drunk from a sewage-polluted river or stream, or having grazed on pasture fouled by humans.

It is hoped that there will be a gradual reduction in the pollution of our rivers and streams brought about by the provision of main drainage and more stringent control of sewage effluents by river authorities.

The fouling of pastures is, however, a matter for the human conscience and can only be improved by educating the young in hygiene and pointing out to them the dangers of the practice.

A further improvement might also be achieved by setting up controlled sites for gypsies and itinerants in order to reduce indiscriminate fouling of pastures.

It is doubtful if a *Cysticercus Bovis* eradication scheme is a practicable proposition because, unlike tuberculosis, nothing really positive can be done to steadily decrease its incidence.

What can be done is to ensure that all bovines are carefully examined in common seats of infection and to endeavour, as far as possible, to trace the source of infection and advise farmers of the dangers of cattle drinking sewage-polluted water or grazing on fouled pastures.

Casualty Animals

There was the usual proportion of animals sent in for slaughter because of injury or illness during the year. The recommendations laid down in Memo 3 (Meat) issued by the Ministry of Food, were followed in these cases. Veterinary Certificates or written declarations by owners were required according to type of animals sent in and the particular circumstances. It is the casualty animal which could be a source of trouble in a slaughterhouse if proper precautions were not taken, but this fact seems to be much better realised by owners of animals and little difficulty has been experienced in connection with our requirements.

Ritual Slaughtering

A number of animals were slaughtered during the year under the Muslim and Jewish ritual methods. The details of slaughter in each case varying with the schools of law.

General Statistics

(a) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	3,803	1,883	11,026	28,369	45,081
1964	3,995	3,321	6,992	17,261	31,569
1963	4,234	4,103	6,483	16,566	31,386
1962	4,117	4,654	5,413	16,955	31,139
1961	4,108	4,626	5,119	16,173	30,026
1960	3,469	3,275	4,680	13,342	24,766
1959	1,821	1,249	3,362	9,181	15,613
1958	1,068	1,081	1,523	6,214	9,886

(b) Estimated Weight of Carcasses and Offal Inspected

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Routine Slaughter	1965	2,880	3	0	24
	1964	2,305	10	0	20
	1963	2,327	19	3	8
	1962	2,330	7	2	20
	1961	2,241	3	2	8
	1960	1,846	7	1	26
	1959	1,037	14	1	0
	1958	650	13	2	8
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1965	4	2	-	16
	1964	4	17	1	8
	1963	15	11	2	12
	1962	2	5	3	26
	1961	6	12	1	8
	1960	32	2	3	12
	1959	24	9	2	0
	1958	29	0	1	12
Total	1965	2,884	5	1	12
	1964	2,309	7	2	0
	1963	2,343	11	1	20
	1962	2,332	13	2	18
	1961	2,247	15	3	16
	1960	1,878	10	1	10
	1959	1,062	3	3	0
	1958	679	13	3	20

(c) Estimated Weight and Percentage Weight of Carcases and Offal
Condemned

		<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qtrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>%</u>
Routine Slaughter	1965	33	17	3	11	1.19
	1964	30	11	3	21	1.32
	1963	30	10	1	8	1.28
	1962	36	16	3	18	1.56
	1961	33	16	2	27	1.50
	1960	18	3	1	23	0.97
	1959	6	0	3	10	0.57
	1958	4	17	1	24	0.72
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1965	0	6	1	0	0.00
	1964	0	8	1	20	0.02
	1963	0	7	3	14	0.02
	1962	0	16	2	13	0.03
	1961	0	4	1	9	0.01
	1960	1	10	3	9	0.08
	1959	1	19	1	26	0.18
	1958	2	16	0	21	0.35
Total	1965	34	13	3	7	1.19
	1964	31	0	1	13	1.34
	1963	30	18	0	22	1.30
	1962	37	13	2	3	1.60
	1961	34	1	0	8	1.50
	1960	19	14	1	4	1.05
	1959	8	0	1	8	0.75
	1958	7	13	2	17	1.13

(d) Tuberculosis

The pronounced fall in the occurrence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection, is emphasized by the fact that during 1965 only 1.29% of animals inspected were found to be affected as against 32.12% in 1950.

(e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under
the Tuberculosis Orders.

Expressed as a percentage of the total meat and offal condemned:-

1965	-	0.93%	1961	-	.6%
1964	-	1.4%	1960	-	8%
1963	-	1.3%	1959	-	25%
1962	-	2.2%	1958	-	37%

(e) Percentage of Meat and Offal Condemned from Animals Slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders (Cont'd)

These figures form a silent acclamation of the effect of the "Tuberculosis" (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950 and the "Tuberculosis" (Southern England Eradication Areas) Order 1957, on this one time cause of wholesale condemnation.

The gradual extermination of Tuberculosis in cattle seems to have had a pronounced effect on its occurrence in pigs, viz -

1950	332	slaughtered and	9.0%	infected
1955	11,556	"	0.89%	"
1961	16,174	"	0.71%	"
1962	16,955	"	0.63%	"
1963	16,566	"	0.44%	"
1964	17,261	"	0.25%	"
1965	28,369	"	0.44%	"

TUBERCULOSIS

(f) Numbers of animals slaughtered and numbers found infected (differentiating between those killed at routine slaughter and those slaughtered under notice by the Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Food)

	Year	Cows		Heifers		Bullocks		Bulls		Calves		Swine	
		No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive	No. Ins- pect- ed	% Posi- tive
Routine Slaughter	1965	1779	Nil	1023	Nil	969	Nil	17	Nil	1881	Nil	28369	.44
	1964	1979	Nil	1060	Nil	918	Nil	20	Nil	3320	Nil	17261	.25
	1963	1790	0.06	1242	Nil	1120	Nil	24	Nil	4102	Nil	16566	.44
	1962	1728	Nil	1219	Nil	1137	Nil	16	Nil	4654	Nil	16955	.63
	1961	1299	.69	1319	Nil	1434	Nil	24	Nil	4730	Nil	16174	.71
	1960	1352	.30	1030	Nil	945	Nil	22	Nil	3274	Nil	13342	.71
	1959	755	.13	589	Nil	383	.52	5	20	1245	Nil	9181	1.04
By Notice M.A.F.F.	1965	14	21.43	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	50		
	1964	16	56.25	1	100	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil		
	1963	56	59.93	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil		
	1962	68	47.06	7	28.28	9	11.11	1	100	5	Nil		
	1961	20	45	2	100	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
	1960	63	61.9	44	50	13	53.84	Nil	Nil	1	Nil		
	1959	75	92	11	100	6	83.33	Nil	Nil	4	100		

TUBERCULOSIS (Cont'd)

Extent of Infection

		Year	Cows	Heifers	Bullocks	Bulls	Calves	Swine
		1965	-	-	-	-	-	-
Routine Slaughter	Generalised	1964	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	3
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	2	-	-	-	-	1
		1960	-	-	-	-	-	1
		1959	-	-	2	1	-	-
	Localised	1965	-	-	-	-	-	125
		1964	-	-	-	-	-	44
		1963	1	-	-	-	-	70
		1962	-	-	-	-	-	106
		1961	7	-	-	-	-	114
		1960	4	-	-	-	-	82
		1959	1	-	-	-	-	96
By Notice M.A.F.F.	Generalised	1965	1	-	-	-	-	
		1964	1	-	-	-	-	
		1963	-	-	-	-	-	
		1962	1	-	-	1	-	
		1961	-	-	-	-	-	
		1960	5	2	-	-	-	
		1959	-	-	-	-	-	
	Localised	1965	2	-	-	-	1	
		1964	8	1	-	-	-	
		1963	33	-	-	-	-	
		1962	31	2	1	-	-	
		1961	9	2	-	-	-	
		1960	34	20	7	-	-	
		1959	69	10	5	-	4	

MEAT CONDEMNED 1965

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases and Organs</u>				
Pathological Emaciation	7	-	10	16
Septic Pericarditis	3	-	2	8
Septic Peritonitis	4	4	8	10
Septic Pneumonia	2	1	21	10
Gangrene	-	-	-	3
Pyæmia	-	-	-	3
Found Dead	-	-	1	1
Fever	2	4	2	2
Fever & Bruising	-	1	1	-
Fever & Emaciation	1	-	-	4
Multiple Tumours	3	-	-	3
Fever & Oedema	2	-	-	-
Oedema	-	-	28	-
Oedema & Anaemia	6	1	20	1
Septicaemia	1	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Septic Metritis	1	-	1	-
Immaturity	-	3	2	-
Bruising	4	-	1	3
Septic Pleurisy	1	1	11	5
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	5
Moribund	-	-	1	-
Jaundice	-	3	4	-
Multiple Abscess	-	-	-	3
Total	38	18	113	78
<u>Heads and Tongues</u>				
Cysticercus Bovis	8	-	-	-
Abscess	4	-	-	28
Actinomycosis	11	1	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	113
Actinobacillosis	9	-	-	-
Bruising	-	-	-	1
Total	32	1	-	142

MEAT CONDEMNED 1965 (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Pyæmia	62	-	-	-
Fatty Change	27	-	24	-
Telangiectasis	277	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	38	-	25	-
Hydatid Cysts	10	-	59	-
Fascioliasis	323	-	1394	-
Peritonitis	28	-	14	184
Cloudy Swelling	1	-	-	-
Necrosis	1	-	-	9
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1165
Abscess	7	-	1	-
Total	774	-	1517	1358
<u>Lungs</u>				
Abscess	10	-	1	-
Pneumonia	116	52	255	5047
Hydatid Cysts	10	-	-	-
Pleurisy	104	-	151	693
Emphysema	16	-	-	-
Actinobacillosis	2	-	-	-
Muellaris Capillaris	-	-	1577	-
Fascioliasis	2	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	1	-	-	-
Pyæmia	2	-	-	-
Total	263	52	1984	5740
<u>Hearts</u>				
Pericarditis	5	-	41	826
Cysticercus Bovis	3	-	-	-
Endocarditis	-	-	-	5
Cysticercus Ovis	-	-	3	-
Total	8	-	44	831
<u>Part Carcasses</u>				
Abscess	3	1	-	6
Bruising	15	1	-	13
Arthritis	3	-	-	5
Joint Ill	-	2	-	-
Total	21	4	-	24

MEAT CONDEMNED 1965 (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Fatty Change	-	-	2	-
Hydatid Cysts	2	-	3	11
Nephritis	17	-	-	17
Abscess	1	1	-	1
Petichael Haemorrhages	-	2	-	-
Hydronephrosis	-	-	-	1
Rupture	-	1	-	-
Infarcts	-	1	-	1
Total	20	5	5	31
<u>Guts</u>				
Johnes Disease	3	-	-	-
Abscess	2			
Total	5	-	-	-
<u>Udders</u>				
Mastitis	8	-	-	-
Abscess	6	-	-	-
Total	14	-	-	-

Food Judged as Unfit

It is emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilizers, bone meal etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

Hygiene of Meat Transport

Attention was again directed to the handling of meat in transit to the retail butchery premises, not only from Winnall Abattoir, but also from other sources. Frequent observation is kept on the vehicles used and inspection revealed little cause for complaint as far as cleanliness is concerned. Protective clothing used by personnel engaged in carrying of meat was also given attention, and it was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY
SERVICE

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

To reduce the risk of spreading foot and mouth disease and other animal diseases, the Gowers Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease recommended that, with the exception of Local Authorities, collectors of substantial waste food should be licensed. Effect has been given to this recommendation by the Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Raw or imperfectly cooked scraps and trimmings from infected carcasses and offal present the greatest danger, for it has long been known that the virus of foot and mouth disease can remain alive in bone marrow for over two months at temperatures normally used in the meat trade.

It is also known that in chilled and frozen liver, kidneys and lymph nodes, the foot and mouth virus can survive from four to five months.

The virus of fowl pest is known to remain active for at least six months in frozen carcasses.

The menace of meat trimmings and raw scraps is obvious. Any fault in the swill feeders process may endanger not only his own stock, but perhaps the whole of the neighbourhood.

The Order provides that, in general, every collector of waste foods must boil the material in a licensed plant before feeding it or re-distributing it for feeding purposes.

In accordance with the terms of the Order, inspection of the plant and equipment at each of the existing 9 premises was carried out. In four cases it was found necessary to serve notices requiring repair and cleansing of the premises.

MILK SUPPLY

Licences in force during 1965

Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences	....	2
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	....	1

Premises Registered

Dairies	....	1
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	....	39

76 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

MILK SUPPLY (Cont'd)

AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK IN WINCHESTER

Description	Daily consumption in gallons	Percentage of whole
Pasteurised T.T.	2870	80.06
Channel Island T.T.	490	13.68
Homogenised	190	5.31
Sterilised	34	.95
Total	3584	100.00

Average daily consumption of milk in pints
per day per head of population = 0.96 pints.

Amount of milk bottled in Winchester in
gallons per day = 71 gallons
(Farm Bottled T.T.)

SAMPLING OF MILK FOR GOOD KEEPING QUALITY AND FOR
EVIDENCE OF ADEQUATE PASTEURISATION OR STERILISATION

Samples of Milk taken for Methylene Blue and B. Coli Tests:-

	Non-Descript Raw Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Pasteurised Milk
Total No. Taken	-	-	30
No. Satisfactory	-	-	30
No. Unsatisfactory	-	-	0
Percentage Unsatisfactory	-	-	0

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR PHOSPHATASE TEST

	<u>Pasteurised Milk</u>	<u>Tuberculin Tested</u> <u>(Pasteurised) Milk.</u>
Total No. taken	32	-
No. Satisfactory	32	-
No. Unsatisfactory	0	-

In addition to the above tests, three samples of milk were examined for the presence of brucella abortus and brucella melitensis. The organisms of the latter is a serious matter and necessitates the slaughter of the affected animals. Brucella abortus, although not so serious as melitensis, can cause undulant fever in man.

The presence of brucella abortus on a farm is an economic drawback for the farmer in addition to its effect on the milk supply. The cows are liable to lose their calves before the completion of the gestation period. Much research work has been carried out on the problem and chemical injections have been produced to control this condition in young animals. Investigations are proceeding and it is hoped to rid our milk herds of this condition in time. In each case the samples proved negative.

ICE CREAM

The application of the Food Hygiene Regulation has helped to secure improvement in the equipment and vehicles used for the sale of ice cream. All vehicles operating in Winchester now carry supplies of hot water, together with facilities for the vendor to secure cleanliness.

Bacteriological Examination

No. of Samples Taken Total	Methylene Blue De-colourisation Test		Ministry of Health Provincial Grades.			
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	1	2	3	4
Ice Cream 2	2	-	2	-	-	-

The number of premises newly registered for the sale of ice cream during the year was one bringing the total number for such premises now on the register to 146.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Particulars	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	151	77	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	167	85	7	-

FACTORIES ACTS 1961 (Cont'd)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	2	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	2	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	15	-	-	-

Outworkers.

The employment of outworkers in specified classes of work is supervised by the Public Health Inspectors operating under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Factories Act. These provisions relate to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises and to the prevention of the spread of infectious disease by articles made by outworkers.

Outworkers (Cont'd)

There are 21 outworkers on the register, 9 being resident in the City. 7 firms in Winchester employ a total of 18 outworkers, 3 outworkers resident in the City are employed by firms outside. In every case the work is associated with the clothing trade.

9 inspections of houses in which outwork is carried out were made under the provisions of the Factories Act and Public Health Act. No unsatisfactory conditions were found.

Other matters

Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with	4
Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year	-

Pest Extermination

Two rodent staff are employed to assist in disinfection work and disinfection of premises as necessary. Complaints involving infestations by rats, mice or other vermin are promptly dealt with and treatment afforded without charge for domestic premises.

Commercial undertakings and businesses are charged for time and materials where treatment is involved or they may undertake an Agreement with the Department for regular treatment at an annual agreed charge. A number of businesses and College Bursaries have taken up such Agreements and their premises are given regular servicing treatment. Treatment is, of course, available by commercial firms who specialise in vermin eradication and such firms usually collaborate with the Local Authority on any treatment likely to involve this Department in health inspection matters.

Continued attention was given to Pharoah's Ant infestation at the hospitals, and, despite building activities at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, complaints were very few and treatment involving the use of power spraying and insecticidal lacquer proved very successful. Anti-fly treatment continued in the spring at hospitals, schools and major refuse storage places, while Corporation tips were regularly visited for rat treatment as necessary. The Agreement or Contract system operated well during the year and showed a steady and increasing income, viz:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Rodent Control Contracts	£398 5s. 0d.	£361 10s. 0d.	£306 0s. 0d.
Rodent Control Complaints	£21 15s. 0d.	£41 11s. 6d.	£28 5s. 0d.
Wasps and other Insects	£59 16s. 3d.	£40 12s. 3d.	£32 15s. 9d.

Pest Extermination (Cont'd)

There was a considerable drop in the number of complaints involving rodent infestations but an increase in complaints concerning wasps nests.

200 manholes on the City sewerage system were treated during the year and 2% fluorocetamide was used with pinhead oatmeal as the bait base. Manholes selected were those which had a history of previous positive takes within the last two years. 2 oz. quantities were placed in small light-weight sweet bags and deposited on manhole benchings by the usual type of bait depositer. The bags were useful in preventing waste of bait and reduced the risk of scattering. The manholes extended over central, south and north Winchester area, and as this was the first occasion for the use of this particular poison, results were noted with some interest.

About 3% of the manholes treated showed what were thought to be positive results, there being 2 complete takes of bait. Even if these alone were taken as evidence, activity was less obvious than had been expected. Only 9 bodies were recovered from the sewerage system, although it is probable that more were found at the pumping station.

This apparent decrease in activity follows a period of several years continual Warfarin baiting.

RODENT CONTROL

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
I	Number of propert- ies in Local Authority's Dis- trict	49	9299	1751	11099	40
II	Number of propert- ies inspected as a result of -					
	(a) Notification	14	254	57	325	2
	(b) Survey under the Act	18	3529	967	4514	38
	(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	24	2	28	-
III	Total inspections carried out in- cluding re-in- spections	71	4401	1229	5701	55
IV	Number of Propert- ies inspected under Sect. II which were found to be in- fested by:-					
	(a) Rats					
	(Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	15	523	150	688	31
	(b) Mice					
	(Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	12	192	44	248	-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural	
	Non-Agricultural					
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)		
V	Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	27	715	194	936	34
VI	Total treatments carried out inclu- ding retreatments	98	1907	565	2570	84
VII	Number of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	6	8	14	-
VIII	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	46	-	-	-

Poison used - Z.P. Bread Rusk and Warfarin

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year.

A total of 1121 premises were inspected during the year when 321 treatments, either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a "no take" the treatments were discontinued.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants. Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 10 in all were treated.

Sewer Treatment

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

(a) Manholes lifted	200
(b) Number of manholes baited	200
(c) Number of manholes showing prebait take	5
(d) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take	2
(e) Scheme of baiting used .....Consecutive days (e.g. consecutive days, or 4th, 6th and 8th days)	
(f) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in (b) above)	0

During the year 325 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises not previously known by the Department to have been infested. This represents a decrease of 17.7% on the number received during 1964.

Extermination by Private Operating Companies

Rodent destructive measures continue to be carried out by private operating companies and other individuals on a contract basis with owners and occupiers.

It is not obligatory nor customary for such operators to notify the Department when their services are being used and generally, unless ascertained in the course of a survey, the Department is not informed of their activities.

Pigeons

Few authorities are unaffected by nuisance caused by wild pigeons. Beyond the obvious troubles they bring responsibility for ill-health is a second indictment that can be made against these birds.

From the number of complaints there is little doubt that most people share the view of health departments that any aesthetic value arising from a flock of pigeons is more than outweighed by the nuisance they cause and that, as long as humane methods are used, the reduction of them to reasonable limits is called for.

Pigeons (Cont'd)

Extraordinary efforts have been made by local authorities in the war against roosting birds. Items used to drive off the intruders read like an alchemist's prescription, but the only means legally available are the destruction of nests and eggs; the use of a small-barrelled shot gun (subject to restrictions on where it is used); the use of artificial light and the use of a cage trap or net by an authorised person.

Of these the most successful method in our experience has been tracing flocks to their roosting and breeding places and destroying nests, eggs and grown birds there. This has had an immediate effect and provided insurance against future increases in numbers.

Church towers, belfries and other high buildings in the City are the most usual sites. The owners of the buildings are usually only too willing to co-operate. The lofts of a single church tower have been found to harbour more than 200 pigeons and to contain almost a ton of deposits accumulated over the years. Once the clearance has been made the wiring up of all openings is essential to prevent re-infestation.

Shooting by air rifle, of birds roosting in the open has proved quite useful, but the work has to be done during the hours of darkness or early morning to avoid giving offence to bird loving members of the public. The Rodent Officers trick of using bright torches to transfix the birds is practised. It is a slow process, as the pigeons are frightened off after the first few shots and above all, the method poses the problem of ensuring that no ringed bird is shot.

The taking of birds by cage traps or nests is a difficult proposition, particularly in the very places where they gather in large numbers, e.g. the Butter Cross, which is well in the public eye and one of the main feeding points. Pigeons are so well fed by bird-lovers that they cannot be tempted into traps or nearby buildings. Any attempt to trap them at the feeding place is foiled by people who, seeing the cages and realising what is going on, deliberately drive the flock away before the trap can be sprung. The result is that a "reservoir" of birds is always present to ensure that numbers are kept up by breeding.

The only method which might be successful in such places is the use of grain impregnated with a stupifying agent. The treatment renders the birds insensible for a time during which they can be picked up and disposed of humanely. The drugs used would not harm the birds; if they are left the effect wears off and they fly away quite normally. It is also claimed that the stupifying baits are not dangerous to children or pets. The Protection of Birds Act prohibits the treatment unless the user is licensed under Section 10 of the Act by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Pigeons (Cont'd)

Resulting from complaints received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisances from wild pigeons, a total of 139 birds, 20 squabs and 41 eggs were destroyed.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956.

The above Act placed the duty upon the Local Authority to secure the provision of satisfactory sanitary conveniences in agricultural units which, broadly speaking include farms or any land on which produce is grown for sale or for consumption, such as nursery grounds and market gardens.

On passing the Act, a Schedule of such premises was prepared and visits were carried out to ensure that the requirements were complied with.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 9 and 9 visits were made.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects and Repairs

In connection with the investigation of complaints about choked or leaking drains, it proved necessary to apply the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act 1936, at 44 premises. Under these powers the Corporation may open up ground at private premises for the purpose of examining the condition of the drains, etc. and if necessary, apply specified tests to appliances which appear to be defective. These examinations are commonly associated with evidence of percolations of water or offensive effluents into floor spaces and cellars, subsidences in yards and passages, rat burrowing and undermining.

Altogether a total of 44 drainage systems were examined during the year and 44 tests revealed defects which included 5 public sewers or drains in combination.

Statutory Notices under the relevant sections of the Public Health Act, specifying work to be done was served in respect of one combined property.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still served with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as the disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main drainage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved were adequate.

Health Education.

Health education of the public is no new thing, but, generally speaking, it was the period following the first world war which brought more thought to spreading the word as well as enforcing the law.

Early efforts were largely confined to the education of groups of people in their responsibilities to the general public, e.g. the food trade.

Many basic principles of health work had to be taught - principles which are now taken for granted by new generations.

But the pattern of health education is changing. No longer is its main force directed at interested groups, although the work must still continue. The target today is everyone, and particularly the younger people.

The wider the public knowledge of health matters, the faster will we progress towards being a health-conscious nation.

Activity in this field continued and considerable use was made of Charts, Posters and similar material to illustrate talks covering general environment and the work of the Public Health Inspector, food handling and hygiene, clean air and housing activity.

Regular lectures are given to Student Nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital and Pupil Health Visitors from Southampton University. Lectures on food hygiene are given at the Hampshire County Council School Meals Course, while talks are also given to members of the Winchester Grocery Buying Association and various social study groups.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1965.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever			2	1						1			4
Whooping Cough		1			4	2	3		1	1	3	5	20
Measles	160	247	87	14	8	12	2	4	1		1	17	553
Meningococcal Meningitis				1								1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Ence- phalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B								1					1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery				2				1			5	16	24
Puerperal Pyrexia										2			2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	1						2		1	1	1		6
TOTALS	161	248	89	18	12	14	7	6	3	5	10	39	612

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1965

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1965											
	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED										
	Winch- ester City	Winch- ester R.D.	An- dover M.C. & R.D.	East- leigh M.C.	Kings- clere & Whit- church	Basing- stoke M.C. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	South- ampton C.B.	Romsey & Stock bridge R.D.	Oth- ers	
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6
Staphylococcal Infection	11	4	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	20
Virus Infections (inc. Poliomye- litis, Measles, Influenza etc.)	23	2	3	-	2	-	3	2	2	-	43
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery & Salmonella in- fection)	4	8	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	2	21
Pertussis	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other conditions	14	4	4	3	1	10	2	1	3	6	48
TOTAL	56	23	8	5	3	18	6	3	6	12	146

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1965.

	Total cases notified	under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	20	2	1	-	3	3	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Measles	553	13	42	69	92	99	216	10	9	3	-	-	-	3
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	24	3	1	-	-	1	12	1	2	3	1	-	-	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	6	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	4

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1965

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 25 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45 years	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	3	1	-	1	-	-	-

Removals from Register during year:-

Reason for Removal	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Died (including deaths from other causes)	4	2	-	-
Removed from District	34	15	-	1
Cured but retained as observation cases	-	-	-	-
Cured	11	6	2	2
Removed from register-no longer Tuberculous	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	49	23	2	3

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	70	12	21	10
Female	58	14	35	11
TOTAL	128	26	56	21

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY
UNIT

Totals X/Rayed in Winchester, 1965.

<u>Totals</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>		
	<u>0</u>	<u>I</u>	Non T.B.
4,581	11 males 1 female	8 males 1 female	34 males 23 females

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (0) and (I) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

- (0) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.
- (I) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1965 is as follows -

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>	<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u>	<u>Quadrillin</u>
Children born in 1965	-	-	157	1
Children born in 1964	-	-	204	12
Children born in 1963	-	-	12	2
Children born in 1962	-	-	4	-
Children born 1958/1961	1	16	6	1
Others under 16	1	11	5	-
Total	2	27	388	16

Re-inforcing dose

Children born in 1965	-	-	-	-
Children born in 1964	-	-	9	-
Children born in 1963	-	-	15	-
Children born in 1962	-	-	7	-
Children born 1958/1961	-	17	375	-
Others under 16	-	49	199	-
Total	-	66	605	-

Vaccination against Smallpox

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	251	7
Age between 5 - 15 years	11	41
	<hr/> 262 <hr/>	<hr/> 48 <hr/>

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	<u>Completed 3 Oral Doses or 3 Injections Quadruple Vaccine</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose.</u>
Children born in 1965	64	1
Children born in 1964	280	-
Children born in 1963	30	1
Children born in 1962	11	-
Children born 1958/1961	69	518
Others under 16	40	235
Total	<hr/> 494 <hr/>	<hr/> 755 <hr/>

F - METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1965

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (days)							
		Lowest	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.		No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)	N.		NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW	
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb												Degree of Hum. Sat. 100
January ...	29.60	53	17	44.0	31.8	37.1	36.7	96.5	22	3.68	70.4	5	6	-	-	3	13	1	3
February ...	30.16	49	18	43.2	31.3	35.7	35.3	89.5	13	.22	34.9	2	5	-	10	2	3	1	6
March ...	29.80	70	14	51.1	33.8	39.4	38.8	95.1	17	3.66	132.4	1	3	-	10	2	5	2	8
April ...	29.74	67	29	56.3	37.0	43.4	42.9	92.9	20	1.67	157.3	3	1	-	4	1	11	2	8
May ...	29.87	80	30	62.2	44.7	52.1	50.7	84.1	15	1.86	164.8	4	2	-	6	5	10	1	3
June ...	29.91	75	40	67.2	49.0	56.9	55.4	91.0	15	2.12	170.5	5	-	-	5	5	9	4	2
July ...	29.86	71	38	66.2	51.3	57.0	56.0	93.6	20	3.68	122.4	4	3	-	3	4	11	4	2
August ...	29.89	77	42	69.1	50.8	57.3	56.1	89.4	18	3.24	180.6	-	1	-	4	4	16	3	3
September ..	29.68	69	35	63.0	45.3	50.9	50.2	95.0	17	3.87	126.0	2	1	-	6	5	12	1	3
October ...	29.93	73	32	61.4	42.8	48.9	48.1	90.0	8	.60	125.8	1	6	-	7	6	6	-	5
November ..	29.56	58	19	48.0	34.5	40.5	40.0	91.4	20	4.04	81.3	1	9	1	3	-	9	2	5
December ..	29.43	55	15	47.9	34.3	40.9	40.6	95.4	25	4.60	63.7	1	-	-	2	2	18	2	6
Year 1965 ...	29.71	80	14	56.6	40.6	46.6	45.9	92.0	210	33.24	1430.1	29	37	1	60	39	123	23	54

